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TI Treatment with glucocorticoids decreases both Abetax-40 and Abetax-42 in cerebrospinal fluids.
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AB Epidemiologic studies have shown that anti-inflammatory medications decrease the incidence of **Alzheimer**'s disease (AD). Corticosteroids are one of the most effective anti-inflammatory drugs. Here we examined the concentrations of amyloid beta-protein (Abeta) species in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) in the patients who were treated with **prednisolone** for neuroimmunological disorders. They did not have any clinical signs of **dementia**. The daily dose of **prednisolone** was more than 30 mg as starting dosage, then gradually tapered. We sequentially measured concentrations of Abeta species in the CSF using ELISA system. The concentrations of both CSF Abetax-40 and Abetax-42 decreased significantly after starting **prednisolone**. In some patients, concentrations of them increased when the dose of **prednisolone** was tapered. The concentration of Abetax-40 and Abetax-42 changed in a parallel way in each patient. It is likely that our patients without **dementia** have a normal clearance pathway of Abeta species from the brain to CSF. We can therefore presume that the concentrations. . . reflect the production rate of these Abetas in the brain. Together with this, our results suggested that moderate or high-dose **prednisolone** treatment could decrease intracerebral production of Abeta species that might be useful for the treatment of AD.